WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1883.

Amusements To-Day. demy of Music-Concert, I.P. M. La Sonn oricon Institute—Exhibition. Hoo-The Berry Student. S.P. M. obsering Mall-Beatings, St. S.P. M. litan Theatre-Educated Horses, 1 to and & P. B. Commonition Theatre—Educated Horses, 126 and 8 P. I Bully's Theatre—District Source, 2 and 2 S. P. M. Grand Opera House—Mark Antoinetts, 2 and 2 P. M. Madison Signare Theatre—The Rajab, 4 P. M. Metropolition Opera House—Nignon, 4 P. M. New Park Theatre—The Stranders, 2 and 2 P. M. Wilhin's Garden—Excision, 2 and 2 P. M. Couple's Theatre Government House. 2 and 4 P. M. Sen Francisco Ministrele-1 F. M.
Spencer's Palace Minist Mall-Yariety, 2 and 1
Siar Theatre-Louis XI. 2 F. M.
Standard Theatre-In the Santa. 5 P. M.
Theatre Comique-Cordeia's Aspirations. 5 P. M.
Theatre Comique-Litt. 5 P. M.
Thoug Pantoe'n Theatre-Variety. 5 P. S. -- Variety. Sand & P.M. Windsor Theatre-Priete and Pos. 1 and SP. E. Wallack's Theatre-Notice SP. E.

Subscription by Mail-Post Paid. DAILY, Per Month..... SUNDAY. Per Year BAILT AND SUNDAY, Per Year.....

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Reading Notices, with "Adv.," 3d page, per line... 1.50

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WEXELY, 50 cents a line; no extra charge for large type. Preferred positions from 75 cents to 82.

Hereafter marriage and death notices will be received at Tax Sus office until midnight. They should, however, be brought in as early as possible.

Marriages and Deaths.

#### The Speakership.

The Speaker makes the committees which make the appropriation bills. He makes the conference committees which determine legislation when the long hand of the House clock is crossing the last minutes of the session. He is master of the situation during the closing hours, and if he is an honest Speaker he usually makes the jobbers, plunderers, and spendthrifts very mad.

Not only that. The Speaker, in a certain sense, speaks for the party which controls and is responsible for legislation in the House of Representatives.

His name, in itself, ought to be a platform and a pledge. Let no Democrat forget why the present

Democratic majority in the House exists. Its mission happens to be as clearly understood and distinctly defined as if these words were engrossed on the face of every member's certificate of election:

"Guard the Treasury, stop the stealing. stop the waste, drive off the lobbyists, limit all appropriations to the actual needs of Government, reëstablish honesty and economy in the expenditure of the people's money!"

That is the only policy which the Speaker of the Forty-eighth House should represent: and his record should be the guarantee.

## The Land Grabbers.

What will Congress do to punish the knaves who are stealing the public lands and the rascals in office who are conniving at these thefts and helping them on? Several events of late have given urgency to this question.

Not long ago, in California, a plot was dissovered to steal more than a million dollars' worth of the Government's timber lands situated in the northern part of that State A despatch to one of the San Francisco papers thus described this raid on the most valuable redwood lands of that coast:

"Applications for possession were prepared, signed by dummies, and several bundred applications of this kind have been filed with the Government authorities, it being alleged that Government officials are acting in collusion with the parties engineering the scheme. If its promoters succeed, they will control one-sixth of the lumber supply of the State. Affidavits are now being filed proving frandulent acquisition.

Still more recently, in Utah, Agent TULLIS declared that he had found astounding frauds in the Territories he had visited. Open perjury in land offices, he said, had allowed persons to patent large tracts in deflance of the laws; the Desert Land Entry act had been shamelessly violated; men pretending to be good citizens had taken oath that they had reclaimed lands under that act, when they had done absolutely nothing, and no work of human hands could be discovered on their tracts; fertile valleys were taken up under this desert act, while lands supporting at the outset more forest trees than the timber culture provision exacts were seized as if treeless. A deliberate purpose to defraud the Government in scores of cases was made evident by the false swearing. Wealthy stock raisers impudently fenced off tens of thousands of Government acres from actual settlers; and in Montana the Government agent found some of these rascals actually charging people a dollar a month per head for cattle pastured on three thousand acres

of public lands near a city. Still another instance of this widespread form of swindling has just been brought to notice in Colorado, where, ten years ago, nearly ten thousand adjoining acres, full of fron and coal, were fraudulently preëmpted as agricultural land, and conveyed to about threescore fictitious grantees, and through them to what is now a very rich coal and iron company. In this case, two Government officials, a register and a receiver, transferred the titles to the fictitious persons. The Land Office was warned of this fraud at the time by a local attorney, but process to recover the land was only begun seven years later. The Circuit Court has just pronounced the original transfer to be void, although the present occupants may be able to secure the ownership of this valuable land by comply-

ing with the law. Here was a case of fraudulent preëmption so flagrant in its perjury and swindling that the Government, thanks to a local informer, was able to recover its own. But is not this success obviously exceptional? Is it not clear that, for every case of corruption thus liscovered, more secret plotting, a division of spoils among all who might inform, and a bribing of Government officials could effect scores of undiscovered robberies?

Congress should put an end to this organized rascality. Nobody will ever know how many millions of acres of public land have been stolen through perjury and conveyed to great individual owners or corporations Not only is agricultural and mining land seized, to the detriment of actual settlers, but the timber lands are going the same way. It is also strange that even in the exceptions cases where swindling is unmasked it seems to be generally considered triumph enough

merely to procure the restoration of the land The laws must be so revised as to check this monstrous land grabbing; thieves and perjurers must be pursued and punished even when they have dropped their plunder;

and there must be a clean sweep of officials whose gross incompetency or actual con-nivance makes these robberies easy.

The Prison Labor Question Not Settled The people of this State voted at the late election by a large majority against the continuance of the contract system of labor in the prisons. The returns are not all in yet, but it is apparent from those we have that the popular expression was to that effect.

A vote in favor of the system was not at all probable. Workingmen were very generally arrayed against it as prejudicial to the interests of free labor, and prison officials of the largest and longest experience condemned it publicly as injurious to the convicts and hurtful to prison discipline. On the other side, those most interested in getting out a vote for the continuance of the system were the contractors for prison labor. Very naturally their efforts hurt rather than helped their cause, especially after the arguments of prison superintendents against it.

The chief opponent of the present system among those who assailed it as intrinsically bad for the prisoners was are Brockway, the Superintendent of the Elmira Reformatory. He is a man who has had forty years' expe rience with prison labor, and has made it a subject of special study. At the recent Con-ference of Charities held at Louisville, Mr. BROCKWAY made an elaborate report on convict labor, in which he explained the evils of the contract system and advocated a substitute for it, which had been successfully tried without lessening the profits of prison work

and with great benefit to the convicts. Under this system, which he calls "the piece-price plan," as we have before explained, the labor of the convicts is exclusively under the direction of the prison officers. Now the labor is let out to contractors for a small sum as compared with the wages of free labor, and the convicts are driven by the foremen of the contractors, with the sol object of getting the most work for the smallest pay. Besides, Mr. BROCKWAY does not believe that the State ought to enter into competition with private manufacturers and employers of labor.

But it is not by any means safe to assume hat the prison labor question has been decided, or that the contract system will be abolished. The vote of last week Tuesday was only the expression of the popular opinion as to what ought to be done. At the same time that the people said that they wanted the contract system no longer a Legislature of which the majority is Republican, was elected. That party, according to its chief organ, the Times, has "generally opposed the abolition of the contract system," and is not bound "to carry out the proposal of a Democratic Legislature, approved by a vote which was mainly Democratic."

In the view of this Republican authority. the vote leaves the matter precisely where it was before." The Times contends, more over, that "the verdict was a hasty and illconsidered one, which might have been different if there had been a full presentation of the subject." The Republican Legislature, therefore, in the opinion of the leading Republican organ, will do as it pleases in the matter, without reference to the vote.

### Forest and Stream.

The following statements appear in a re cent issue of the Albany Evening Post: "The cutting down of the trees in the Adirondack re-

gion will not destroy the canal.
"The navigation of the Hudson, from Albany to New
York, is better to-day than it was fifty years ago. As for the canals, they were never in better condition than they have been during the whole of the present season. "The more the trees are cut down in the Adirondack and in other forest-growing portions of the State, the more constant will be the supply of water to the Hud-son River and Eric Canal. The more the trees are cut down the fewer will be the great freshels at Albany and

year 1983 sees the Eric Canal better supplied with water than it was forty-three years ago! This sun will please notice and comment. On the troe and water question it is all wrong. Facts show that it should and must take a

Our Albany contemporary is doing its best to assist us in fixing public attention upon the importance of preserving the forests of well. Its statements lack occasionally, however, something of clearness. This is to be regretted, and, as a public educator, no one will regret it more than the Post itself. Knowing this, we venture to ask these questions:

Why will not cutting down the trees in the Adirondack region destroy the Erie Canal? In what way has the navigation of the Hudson River between Albany and New York been improved during the last fifty years? Why will the supply of water in the Hudson River and the Erie Canal be more con-

stant after the forests of this State are de stroyed? Why will the cutting down of trees de crease the number of great freshets at Al-

bany and Troy? Why does the Erie Canal require four times as much water in 1883 as it did in 1840, and how does the Post know that it was better supplied with water during the summer of 1883 than it was during the summer of 1840? The people of the State of New York need instruction upon all of these points.

# The Negroes and the Churches.

The dedication last Sunday of the first Roman Catholic church in New York for the colored people was an interesting and a significant event. It was evident that the Catholic clergy regarded the occasion as one of great importance.

The majority of the negroes throughout the country have always been Baptists and Methodists, and no attempts to wean them from those denominations have yet had any large success. Now, however, both the nan Catholic Church and the Episcopal Church have organized movements for their conversion from which much is expected.

Each of those Churches thinks that its liturgy and ceremonial will exercise a great influence over the African temperament if once negroes can be induced to take part in worship so conducted. They believe, too, that the negroes will be morally benefited by the change from their present less orderly and less beautiful religious customs.

Success on a large scale cannot, however, be assumed for the experiment. The negroes like their present religious organizations and ways of conducting worship, and for the very reasons that the liturgical Churches object to them; that is, they like them because they give a chance to individual exhorters, ecause they are not orderly and systematic. They want to shout in meeting; and if one of them feels that he has the gift of prayer, he wants to lead in prayer; or if he is satisfied that power of persuasion is his gift, he wants to exercise it.

Among the Baptists and Methodists, too. there is less formality about the selection and ordination of ministers than there is in the Roman Catholic and Episcopal Churches A colored man can become a Baptist or Methodist preacher without going through the course of literary preparation required by them; it is a comparatively easy matter for him to set up as a minister.

Among the Baptists, the congre system is carried to its extreme, and a negro church can manage its affairs to suit itself,

without much reference to the body of the denomination. The members have the excitement of running the machine. They can turn out the paster, hold heated debates between antagonistic factions, and fight over the disposition of the funds of the society. Men and women both come in for a share of the power, and each feels a corresponding

sense of importance. The Methodist negroes have an ecclesias tical organization which they manage by themselves, and in which they take great Interest. Besides, in the meetings the brethren and sisters feel at liberty to relieve their souls by frequent shouts. They are not under bondage to an unvarying form.
It is probable, therefore, that both the Roman Catholies and Episcopalians will encounter among the negroes great opposi-tion to their efforts. We observe that a colored Methodist preacher was bitter against the Catholics last Sunday.

#### Shutting the People Out.

The fact of a conflicting law does not stop the officials at Washington from earrying out any purpose of their own by which their personal convenience or interest may be served. Superintendent of the State, War, and Navy Departments, which are all under the same roof in MULLETT's huge deformity, has or dered them to be closed against the public at 2 o'clock daily. This is the rule of the Treas

ury, and it is to become general. The following provision is contained in section 162 of the Revised Statutes:

"From the first day of October until the first day o April, in each year, all the bureaus and offices in th State, War, Treasury, Navy, and Post Office Departments, and in the General Land Office (this was in 1830, when the Interior Department and the Department of Justice had not been created, shall be open for th transaction of the public business at least eight hours in each day; and from the first day of April until the first day of October, in each year, at least ten hours in each day, except Sundays and days declared public holiday

When this act was passed, the lawmaker required a fair day's work for a fair day's wages. The pay was by no means as high comparatively as now; and there was hon esty in the public service. Defalcations and robberies and corruntion and tobbery were rare. Integrity was valued as a great quality of official and of personal character. Gradually, and without authority of law the hours of official labor have been changed. Executive officers, consulting their own ease and comfort, have assumed power to reduce them; and at the last session of Congress, the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill of March 3, 1883, pacted as follows:

"That hereafter it shall be the duty of the heads of the aeveral executive departments, in the interest of the public service, to require of all the clerks and other employees, of whatever grade or class, in their respec-tive departments not less than seven hours of labor is each day."

But this law does not touch the point of keeping the departments "open for the transaction of the public business." The only change was in the time, by substituting sever hours for the eight and ten hours under the act of 1836. Neither the President nor the heads of departments have the right to close them against the public at any time during the seven hours prescribed by the last act of March, 1883. They are put in office to serve the people, to obey the laws, and not to as sume authority or to put on airs.

It is alleged, or pretended, that the pres once of visitors is an obstruction to these officials. That pretence is unfounded. If pressed by public duty, they have the priviege of declining to receive strangers, and no fault would be found therefor.

But it is an offensive assumption, wholly unwarranted and unjustified, to close the departments against the people who may have business there, or who may go there as visitors, at 2 o'clock in the day, or two hours before the close of the period prescribed by law for keeping them open.

The officeholders seem to think they are the masters, and that the people have no rights which they are bound to respect. The time is at hand, however, when they are likely to be roused from this and from some other delusious.

## Timely Considerations.

When the leadership of the Democratic party in Congress passes to Kentucky, we may look to see as a geographical coinci dence the Democratic vote fall off in State north of the Ohio River and north of Mason and Dixon's line.

But perhaps the election next year may be carried without Ohio, or New Jersey, or Indiana, or even New York. It is one of those things that perhaps Mr

CARLISLE and his friends can explain; but it s not so easy, all things considered, for others to see it in that light.

The canvass for the Speakership at Wash ington is going on decisively, but with great good nature. The candidates call upon each other and remain friends, while each is doing his best to win the prize. This is all right. Good humor is essential in politics, as in every

If some one will take the figures of the per sion list and enter into a calculation of the number of persons affected by it in the the relatives and present recipients of the na tional bounty, he will see that it is scarcely saf to put a Peace Demograt at the head of the party in Congress, and then look hopefully out co carrying many Northern States at the ensuing Presidential election.

A Washington man, who is evidently not a politician, has originated a scheme for housing Congressmen in that city. He suggests that each State erect a house big enough for all its representatives. He would have in each house large reception room where all the occu pants could assemble on great occasions. This presupposes a condition of things that doe ot exist. Fancy JOHN SHERMAN, for instance, trying to set up the pins for the Presidency while living within earshot of the inquisitive and rattle-brained KEIPER, in the Ohio house or ABBAM S. HEWITT domiciled under the same roof with Robeson's man, Hiscock, in the New York building; or John A. Logan and his Senatorial colleague, Mr. CULLOM, working antagonistic individual schemes for 1884 in the Illinois mansion! What an unhappy lot they would be, to be sure! A Congressman's life would not be worth living if it had to be spent among the members of his own delegation.

What is going to happen? Judge Cowing has sentenced a liquor dealer to serve a term of ten days' imprisonment. Are the foundations of political power to be sapped in this way with impunity? The talented persons who distinguished themselves by defeating Mr. MAYNARD should keep an eye on Judge Cowrso. He is evidently a deadly foe to the liquo

In the confirmation, by the Executive Council, of his colored nominee for Judge of the Municipal Court in the Charlestown district. Gov. BEN BUTLER scores the first point in his renewal of the struggle for political supremacy in Massachusetts. It will be remembered that he had first named for this post a colored man. who was rejected on the allegation of incompe-tency. This objection could not be made against Mr. RUFFIN. a lawyer of large practice. who is a graduate of the Boston public schools and of the Harvard Law School, and who has been a member of the Legislature and of the Boston Common Council. But the act of the Council in confirmles him makes Burnan the aret Governor of Manuacausetts who ever

placed a colored man on the bench in that State The political advantage which this move will give Gov. Bux cannot be denied; yet it could not be prevented. His elasticity, or ability to come up smiling after defeat, was shown in his having nominated Mr. Ruppin the very day after the late election; while his determination ing for appointment a political opponent whose

confirmation could be counted on. It looks as though the Standard Oll Com-

pany ought to go. Our esteemed contemporary, the Evening Post, should beware of the typographical wolves who pretend to be helping it in its present struggle. What is a conscientious reader of the Post to think of the FEUARDENT-DI CESNOLA libel suit, for instance? The defendant in that suit appears in the Post's account as Dr Cass-NOLA, ORSURLA, TESURLE, and CESUOLA. And what will be the feelings of the clover counsel for the plaintiff when he sees himself hidden by the humorous compositors of the Post un-der the alias of Bargo? Our contemporary hould confine its sarcasm to its editorial page. Baratoga is a first-rate place forts National

Convention of either political party. A remarkable feature of the Brookville tragedy is the restoration of sight to old Mr. Maynes by the blows he received from the assassin. The case promises to provoke dis-cussion among doctors as to new methods of treating similar forms of blindness. Without other data it would not be safe to generalize lowever, or to resort to physical violence to mony. Has the Hon. MARK LANGAR noticed that he sees any better since he met the Hon. FATTY WALSH in City Hall Park?

Parls used last year 6,000,000 chickens and And suppose the chickens cost three dollars piece to raise, and the oggs were hatched at a cost of ten cents each, what then ?

We congratulate the proprietors of the Commercial Advertiser on the acquisition of Mr. ISAAC H. BROMLEY as the chief editor of that long-established journal. Mr. BROMLEY is one of the cloverest men in the profession. He is genial, witty, and judicious, qualities that are rarely combined in the same individual. His professional experience has been extensive, and his knowledge of American politics. history, and life is unsurpassed. We are confi dent that under his direction the Commercia will attain to that high prosperity and influence which newspaper men always desire and

The wisest course for the Democracy in Congress will be to elect a thoroughgoing War Democrat to be Speaker of the House.

Mr. DE WITT C. LITTLEJOHN, who has been exhumed and restored by political antiquaries after years of burial from public view, has been ttering his thoughts to an Oswego newspaper. The one thing in which he feels the deepest concern, he says, is the future of the Republican party. This sentiment does credit to Mr. Littlejohn's levelness of head. A man who has just been elected to the Assembly by a majority of seven votes only must naturally view with alarm the crisis that would be precipitated in that district in the very probable contingency of the death of seven Republican voters.

The Publication Committee of the National Temperance Society offers to examine any specific charges sent in in writing that it perverts Scripture in its publications, and if the charges are proven, to strike out all the pervarsions. We suspect that this will seem to the Rev. Dr. HOWARD CROSBY to be in the nature of an offer by the committee to preside at its own trial.

The suggestion, made after the overthrow of Anani at Tol-el-Kebir, that this result was not due so much to any astonishing excellence of Wolseley's generalship as to the miserable quality of many of the Egyptian troops, seems to derive additional support from the affair a Toks. According to the accounts. Mon-CHIEFF's men had a formation in hol low square, but when the rebals locked their shields and broke through it they fled in panic. It would seem as if there must have een lack of good management on the side of the Khediye's forces, since, as they were greatly outnumbered, the landing should not have been effected at a point which could not be held even for a brief time. The disembarked forces were apparently without intrenchment, or without available cooperating fire from their against foot troops armed, apparently, in part with shields and spears.

Mr. PORTER has been acquitted for the econd time of the murder of Mr. Walsh. Since we have a city ordinance passed for the benefit of such gentlemen, it seems a pity that he was not, somewhere in the course of the proceedings, fined \$10 for carrying a pistol without a license. It may not be too much to ask of the Excise Board, if Mr. Powren carrier out his admirable plan of reforming and open ing a liquor saloon, to see that he does get a loense for that

Arthur's Plans in New York. WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—It is most important o Arthur's candidacy that the party should be con-inced of his ability to carry New York. Promoters of Arthur's fortunes systematically and on all occasion declare that at the recent election New York could have sen carried overwhelmingly had the Republicans only selleved so. Figures are produced to show that the state is Republican by at least 20,000, and it is assumed for a certainty that the party will be solid for Arthur if

So important is it that this view of New York should befinnerssed on representatives of other States that no occasion is lost for presenting it. "Arthur is the man to carry New York," is the word that is passed around, with the addition that with any other man the State will be very doubtful.

The pictures drawn of the way the Stalwarts and Half Breeds and every other breed of Republicans rushed into each other's arms at the recent election, of the rivalry to outdo each other in smallfesting loyalty to the party by labors in the field for the ticket, the whole ticket, and nothing but the ticket, are interesting to whoever will listen to the patriots employed to draw them, and who, it is to be observed, conclude by anying that, seeing how well Arthur has done, the party cannot

that, seeing how wen artiur has none, as party of the control of better than to take him.

One would suppose that the friends of Conkling and of Cornell were running a race for the head of the column marching under Arthur's banner. If, however, doubts are suggested as to Conkling's position, the subject is generally dismissed with, "If makes no difference shout Conkling, any way, he's played out." ject is generally dismissed with, "If makes no difference about Conkling, any way; he's played out." As for Gornell, one is informed with an air of condence that "he's all right." with an intimation that somebody must be chosen to succeed Lapham in the Senate. Such conversations usually end with the observation, "Let Arthur alone to arrange the details, and keep hands off" It is noteworthy that the Arthur programme leaves Mr. Conkling wholly out of the account. One might suppose that he is of no account, and never way; that Arthur and he are strangers, and that Arthur prefers to have it understood that Conkling is nothing to him. "There is nothing to be feared or desired from Conkling, "semarked an Arthur engineer since the election. The Arthur programme sets aside all other aspirants, and goes on the plan that his fruitfulness in expedicate for meeting desperate emergencies, and his knowledge for meeting desperate emergencies, and his knowledge of the most successful use of the patronage and power with which he is clothed, makes him the only candidate

The Use of Making Heiman President. From the Rosson Sersis.

If Mr. Holman were President, and especially if he could have power to vate objectionable items in appropriation bills, the bills when he was done with them, would look as if they had been run through a

Luck in Alliteration. From the Ution Observer. The Observer remarked that no President and Vice-President whose sames been with the same letter were ever elected on the same day then this statement was made the writer temporarily lost some of Buchanan and Brockinging, who were the last Donne crate national monutees to take their sense. The Burst allowers of Holman and the with, if it meterializes at the Democratic Convention of 1888, may prove take;

Others will Agree with You. As botween Hendricks and Hewitt, we pre

THE SPEAKERSHIE The Observations and Conclus

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUR-SW : Respecting the pending contest for the Speaker-ership these propositions seem to me reasonably sound:

L The choice of Speaker will be looked upon by the whole country, and especially by the in-dependent voter, as evidence of what the Demceratic party might be disposed to do once in ower at the seat of Government

II. The several candidates for Speaker represent a wide difference of opinion upon pertinent matters of public policy, notably in the matter of the adjustment of the tariff.

III. For example: Mr. Carlisle favors a revision of the present tariff, a radical one, it may be, if he has views that differ from the po-sition taken by Mr. Randall and his supporters; and the leanings of the former are strong-ly toward the doctrines of free trade. Mr. Cox and Mr. Carlisle seem to agree on this subject. They both approximate to a "tariff for revenue only," and the latter finds his most ardent supporters among the originators and endorsers of that felicitous, but unfortunate, phrase.

IV. Mr. Randall claims "incidental protect ion" as his motto, and favors (as I believe Mr. Cox does, also) the abolition of the entire machinery of internal taxation, the reduction of the number of offices and officeholders, and a strictly constitutional method of raising the revenue-namely, by duties on imports-to defray the expenses of the Government, the payment of interest on the public debt, the pension list, and the discharge of all other national obligations which have arison or may hereafter arise. This, in lieu of the present spy system nance of a large surplus arising from the joint results of import duties and imposts upon the domestic industries of the country. He favors a rigid economy in the administration of the Government, together with the reduction of

public and political patronage.

V. Of the effect of the Speaker's election upon the Presidential election next year no intelligent citizen of any of the doubtful or pivotal

States can entertain a reasonable doubt.

VI. The group of doubtful or pivotal States. ontiguous in territory and homogeneous in opinion, includes New York, New Jersey, Ohio. and Indiana, to which Pennsylvania may, in certain contingencies, be added. Within the limits of this geographical and political description the deciding elections are to be held n the year '84.

VII. Outside of these States, under the present distribution and political blas of the electoral vote, it will be impossible for the Demo-cratic party to elect its candidate for President next year.

VIII.40f the drift and nature of public opinion upon the leading questions of the day, es-pecially upon the sensitive subject of the tariff. citizens and Representatives from the pivotal States are certainly better qualified to judge than the far-removed residents and Representa-tives of the South and West.

IX. An analysis of the personal preferences for Speaker as they now stand will show that by far the larger body of Representatives from these pivotal States incline to Mr. Randall, and endorse his position in matters of public policy, as against the more doubtful and less proounced position of his opponents.

Now I ask if this latter circumstance, in view of the previous statements-if the same are admitted to be true-should not be conclusive in this contest? I desire to know whether it is a fair offset to take the vote of a member from Kentucky, or Iowa, or Georgia against the vote of a member from pivotal New York, Ohio, Indiana, or New Jersey, and apply it to the result of the Presidential contest next year? Whether a degree of deference should not b ecorded to the majority vote of the pivotal States that cannot in reason obtain with re-spect to indubitably Democratic Georgia and Kentucky, or impossibly Democratic Iowa? The three all-powerful elements in the next

Presidential election will be found to be: I. The independent voters.

II. The labor organizations. III. The vested and industrial interests of be country. Can a party hope to win that deliberately proceeds to knock either of these supports out from under it? A definite policy which comprehends the endorsement and support of these three great elements and factors of success, t points where the fight is to be won or lost, is the thing to go by; and if I were ever so much a free trader (which peradventure I may be), I could not see my way to an ultimate outworking of that doctrine by doing that which will certainly have a tendency to prolong the power ie Republican party, namely, the adoption of any course by the representatives of the Democratic party in Congress assembled which

will sow the seeds of distrust and open the opportunity for Republican influence and cor ruption in the doubtful States. Have we forgotten the lessons of '80? The significan the recent State elections? Or the stupendous facts of Dorsey's confession as brought to light by the ever-faithful Sun that shines for all? NEW YORK, Nov. 18, 1883.

## Old 44 to be Out.

TO THE EDITION OF THE SUN-Sir: An inter-esting feature of the Evacuation Day celebration will be the parade of Old 44, Live Oak engine of the old depart-Old 44 came to life in the era of good feeling in iministration of James Monroe, and for over forty held her nozale to the front against all comers. She years held her nosale to the front against all con first lay in North, now Houston, street, her founders hardy men from the shippards, manning her rope with saac Webb, the pariner of Henry Eckford, the father of shipbuilding; Nehemiah Waterbury, Samuel Allen, Dar Herrick, Jim English, and other names illustrious in

Herrick, Jim English, and other names lituatrious in cast side annals.

They ram an old gooseneck engine, and once saved the ship. Roselus and another by taking suction from the river. But their pride was the Double Decker, a huge concern, weighing over a ton, and which never was passed by anything our wheels. On her sides were was passed by anything ou wheels. On her sides were was passed by anything ou wheels. On her sides were was passed on Turks, which gave her the name of Old Turk, and on the annual parade she was accustomed to "take the shine." On these occasions Old Turk would be dreased out by the shipwrights' daughters and to see the "Old Gai' on Avenue D, her ropes fully manned was to see the very flower of the youth and manhood of the great cast side; no shan fremen, no kitchen watchers, nor featherhed firemen were to be found in the ranks of the lads who "hither down with a will."

Her signal light, borne by "Old Rigger Sines" was ray of hope to the terror-stricken people in the ship-yard district in the night fires of 40 or 50 years ago, and in after years the voice of Jimmy Garry leading her down Grand street at midnight told far shead that the mon from the shilpyards were bringing Old Turk to the rescue.

Wasnever an Eleventh warder can be found on Evacuthat the men from the shipyards were bringing Old Turk to the reaction.

Whenever an Eleventh warder can be found on Evacution Day, he will be broud to see the representatives of the Island Maid, and ready to cheer with an old lusza the famous old organization.

A. W. MOVELLAN.

NEW YORK, NOV. 19.

A Good Friend of Old Turk.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Ser: 1 see by THE SUN that Old 44 is to turn out on Evacuation Day. This Sun that Old 44 is to turn out on Evacuation Day. This sun that Old 44 is to turn out on Evacuation Day. That will look like old times. I remember "44" over forty years ago, when the young women took part in dressing Old Turk for the firemen's parade. I suppose the men, all young and handsome, who belonged to "44" in those days, are, like myself, grown old and gray. They worked in the suppyrate, and the Reventh way. They worked in the suppyrate, and the Reventh way a pleasant place to live. I hear that the old firemen was a pleasant funds for a hand. If that he on, then, for old sequents could be used to a hand. If that he so, then, for old sequents is lacking. A new willing the contribute anything that he lacking. A new willing the contribute anything that he lacking. A new willing to contribute anything that he lacking. A new line of the past. Got his decided speed "Old 46," and give them a fine day next honday.

Saw York, Nov. 20.

102 June 102 June

The Bracustion Day Parado. To the Editor of the Sun-Sir: The patriotic display of next Rondsy promises to be one of the most extensive and grand that the people of New York and visinity have ever wincessed, or that will be seen you now living, and they want to see it all, which they chould be used to be an extensive and respect to they of the seen to the plane of the same times of the wild respectively arge the gentlemen in charge?. I would respectively arge the gentlemen in charge? I would respectively arge the there will be no conflict, and that all may have the pleasure of seeing but, and that all may have the pleasure of seeing but.

A Christian Cleinaman Sot Right. To this Edition of this Sun—Sir: In your issue of the 18th inst. a su article headed "Bis Heathenism Only Vensered." You give an account of the invest of a Chinaman who, from letters found in his pookeds, you supposed to be Lum Henery of 1,245 Third syenus. Those letters, with other Gings, were stolers from the owner, and a Christian Chinaman is charged with an offence committed by a heathen. Will you kindly correct the mistake, and other your truly.

Lum Hassian, 1,245 Third syenus!

The Clerks and the Great Parade. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Do you not think that the retail storchesper of this city ought to close up on Execuation Day, and give their oteris an operanity is witness the great procession—somethis labor will never live to see against A RETAIL CLERK. GRORGE ELIOT AND G. H. LEWES.

Their Relations the Reverse of Happy. From the Boston Transcript.

The Relations the Reverce of Happy.

Prom the Boston Transcript.

Mr. G. W. Cooke's book on George Eliot, which he describes as a critical study of her life, writings, and philosophy, has many points of great merit, wheh thoughtful readers will not be slow to find out. As a study it is far richer in material and more fruifful in method than any other yet made, and for a guide to writings which are themselves a grand field of literature, it is extremely valuable.

But on one point of the very remarkable life of George Eliot Mr. Cooke has given, from no fault of his own, not the true account; but the false one put forth by and on behalf of Mr. G. H. Lewes, I had opportunities while living in England to get first-hand testimony in regard to the character of Lewes in his earlier life, the real facts as to his first marriage, in which he was more immoral and profligate than his faithless wife was, and the truth as to the heart wretchedness of George Eliot while trying to make the best of the mistake into which Lewes, by deception, had betrayed her. The assertion so much insisted on in various quarters that a rare happines came to George Eliot from what is called her marriage is as contrary as possible to the real truth, which was that, apart from her faithful efforis to make the best of the case for everybody, she was one of the most wretched and suffering of human belings. The true story of her life has yet to be told. The story that has been told for so many years, as to Mr. Lewes, never had any truth in it. It was first used to either the story of her life has yet to be told. The story that has been told for so many years, as to Mr. Lewes, never had any truth in it. It was first used to either a life has yet to be told. The story that has been told for so many years, as to Mr. Lewes, never had any truth in the story tell lies favorable to Mr. G. H. Lewes, George Eliot which is so largely her authorized her in his tory tell lies favorable to Mr. G. H. Lewes, George Eliot when it was too late, many the life has bee

THE DWIGHT INSURANCE CASE. Mayor Swinburne's Startling Contribution to

the Evidence. Nonwich, N. Y., Nov. 20.-At the Dwight trial to-day Prof. Charles H. Porter of Albany testified that he made an examination of Walton Dwight at Binghamton on Nov. 7, 1877, at the instance of Agent Winship. He found Dwight a healthy man, though he had a weak circulation. John Swinburne, M. D., Mayor of Albany, testified:

Albany, tostifled:

At the request of Prof. Porter I went to Binghampton to attend the autopsy upon what purported to be the body of Col. Dwight. On Nov. 18, 1878, I made the autopsy, in company with Drs. Burr and Delafield, in a rear building of the Spinstding House. The body weighed 250 pounds, and looked healthy. I had grave doubts 250 pounds, and looked healthy. I had grave doubts allowed congentions. The organis generally allowed congentions. The organis generally allowed congentions. The cody was exhunced on the various organis were recambled, and portions removed for microscopic examination. It my opinion it was not a natural death. It is my judgment that death resulted from strengulation with a rope. I had grave doubts about its being the body of Dwight.

THE GREELY RELIEF INQUIRY. Sen. Hazon Befends his Department Against Churges of Negligence.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.-Commander Wildes's Gen. Hazen asked what positive knowledge the witness rad that the crew of the Protous was made up or Beachcombers, longshoremen, and not seamen." The witness replied that the Protous was engaged too late to secure a good crew. The majority were not such men as would have been culisted on the Yantic as seamen. Gen. Hazen asked whether the witness yesterday in lended to include the Chief Signal Officer and the offi ers of the signal service in stating that the authors of

cers of the signal service in stating that the authors of the expedition had not, to his knowledge, studied the anthorities in regard to Arctic navigation before Lieut. Garlington was sent out.

Witness—I have nothing to add to the answer there, sir. Hazen—Then I would like to ask what you know about the study or experience of the Chief Signal Officer and the officers of the bureau in regard to that expedition?

A.—I said that I didn't know that any reference was made to former experience. That is, not to my knowledge. I only indged by what everybody can see for themselves of the results had year and this year.

Hazen—Then I would like to ask wherein the expedition either last year or this year failed to get as far north or do as much as my ships could do, up to the line that the ship last year came to the solid pack which so ship could pass, and this year until she, by false scamanship or the acts of God, was nipped and sank? A.—Probably they did as much as they could do last year and this year, filted and equipped as they were. Gen. Hazen asked leave to make a statement. He said the Protein and the Captain were hired after very detherasts and careful consideration. Capt. Fike brought to the owners of the ship from Lieut. Greely, in 1881, a letter highly endorsing him. The owners of the Protein

Avecations of Our Sounters.

ALBANY, Nov. 20.-Edward M. Johnson tonight says that he has forty votes for the Clerkship of the Assembly. If not, he says he will not go into the caucus. His strongest opponent, he says, is Chickering. The official statement of the Senators elect gives their The official statement of the Senators elect gives their occupations as follows:
Lawyers, Republicaus—Comstock, Gilbert, Lansing, Corgeshall, Davidson, Thomas, Passett, Esker, Elisworth, and Yeddes Democrats—Jasoba, Campbell, Kelson, Van Schaick, N. Democrats—Jacoba, Campbell, Kelson, Van Schaick, N. Democrats—16.

Jasurance—Dagrett
Parmers—Olfs, Low, Esty, Republicaus,
Merchants, Republicans—Gibbs, Arkell, Bowen, McCarthy, Robinson, Democrats—Kisrnan, Marphy, Daly, Cuileu, Robb, Finukett, and Thatcher—12.

Storm King on Fire.

NEWBURGH, Nov. 20.—For two or three days the woods on Storm King have been burning. The fire consistency of the model of the fire is between the old and new roads to West Point. Feople endeavoring to cross the mountain by these road have had to turn back.

A Nice Property. From the Cincinnati Enquirer Wm. H. Vanderbilt owns \$47,050,000 in United states registered four per cent bonds, a draft for the interest on which is mailed to him quarterly from the Treasury. The interest on these bonds amounts as follows: For annum, 51,000,000,000 per quarter, \$470,500 per month, \$500,000,000,000 per day, \$5,150,10; per hour, \$14,50; per minute, \$5,50.

> A simple, plain, and honest man, Open to all men's seeing. And on the Jeffersonian plan Built up throughout his being. Though some may not admire his looks. Or those of old Abe Lincoln, His life and ways, like time-proved books,

A Pure and Hencet Man.

Indeed, in these self-seeking days, He is the trucet beauty Who, carsless both of blame and praise. Holds to the path of duty. While others, smart in steals and frauds,

Give pictures we may think on.

Have feathered more than one neet, This man, despising fortune's gaude, Continues poor and honest. Beside his fame the errant light Of many a statesman dwindles. And he has earned their hate and spite,

Exposing frauds and swindles. Olear-breaded, carnest, strong of brain, Of wrong a quick detector, The thieves whose plots were hatched in vair Style him the Great Objector.

To power he never bent his know Or meanly smiled upon it, And not a Presidential bee Has bussed within his bonnet.

In him the Jeffersonian plan Finds its best illustration. And right will win. with such a tann Shaping our legislation.

Potats & Co.

-In the Baptist Conference, in Boston, the Rev. C. J. Baldwin, speaking of church architecture, as-sailed the Gothic, on the ground that its pointed arches, clustered columns, and elaborate ornamentation tend o divert attention from the preaches

BUNBEAMA

-Blythe, an eccentric San Francisco millionaire, left a pretended widow while a girl from Eng-tand was imported as a daughter by his first wife and conched to weep over the coffin at the funeral. The real relatives, a sisjer, nephews, and nieces, have just been heard from in Wales.

-Lumbermen are preparing to go into the woods of Maine for the winter. On the Penolecot they will get from \$30 to \$30 a month and board. The pay last year was from \$18 to \$28. Within the past eighteen rears they have cut, on the Penobecot, 3,142,802,124 feet

of stages in California single handed. He had a habit of writing degered verses and pinning them to rified on press boxes. The rewards offered for his capture amounted to nearly \$15,000, and a stray bit of his verse fication finally betrayed him. -" There are six authors of the first rank. and I am one of them," once wrote old Dumas to a General who complained of not having received a visit from

-Risck Bart has robbed more than a score

him. "There are six Marshals of France, and you are not one of them. It seems to me, therefore, that it was for you to call first upon me." -Holland, in the last three centuries, has recovered from the sea at least 80,000 seres. The lake of Hariem became terra firms between 1840 and 1872, and the Zuyder Zee s in process of transformation into 500,000 valuable acres. Holland has now 1,470,000 ozen and cows, and her present output of cheese is es-

timated as worth \$3,000,000. -In Hertford, N. C., on Friday, the 2d inst., Cloud Saunders and a friend were playing ball. They were standing about twenty feet apart. Saunders three the ball with considerable force, and the other lad struck it with a cypress pale about four feet long. The pale broke near the centre, and the broken end struck Saun. ers in the eye, penetrated the forehead, and entered the brain. Saunders pulled the stick out and then fell back, and died in about two hours.

-By an ingenious automatic contrivance, telephone subscribers in Boston are furnished with Har-vard Observatory time every minute, whenever they choose to listen at their receiver. Suppose the time to be 11:39, the listener will hear eleven clicks given slow-ly, then three, and then nine more slowly, with short in-tervals after each sories. When the minute hand is exactly upon the point there is a short buzzing sound, in order to fix the time with precision.

—An equatorial telescope has just been

completed in Cleveland for the High School in Hartford, Coss. The instrument has a height of sixteen feet as it points to the zenith; the focal length is eleven feet and six inches, the aperture nine and a half inches. Attached to the telescope is a small instrument with a three-inch aperture, known as the finder. They are also making in Cleveland, for the University of Virginia, a dome that will weigh ten tons and measure forty-five feet and four inches at the base. It is said to be the largest observators dome on earth. —The Hon. Neal Dow writes from Decatur,

Ill., to the Press of Portland, Me., that it is proposed to raise the license fee for liquor salsons in Decatur to \$1,500 a year. The General continues: "Nowhere exst, sou a year. The General continues: "Nowhere ex-cept in Illinois have the clergy underwhen the defence of the saloons against their assailants. There was a famous meeting of these gentlemen in Chicago a year ago, which resolved almost unanimously in favor of the saloons. This was a labor of love solely in the public interest, since they could have had no personal ends whatever to promote in that way."

whatever to promote in that way.

The correspondent of the London Standerst telegraphs from here that the nightly record at Mr.
Irving's performances here is "one of empty seata."
This is not so. All the seats have been sold on every night of Mr. Irving's engagement, but speculators have on some evenings been unable to dispose of all they held, owing to the extravagent price they asked. Many parthen have paid \$0 a night for seats every night all through, and the receipts have been: First week, \$15,000; second, \$18,000; third, \$18,000; and the fourth gives promise of being \$20,000, which would represent the occupation of every nook and cranny in the house. -Near the mouth of the Little Cheyenne River, in Dakota, is a rock with ourlous indentati is twelve feet long by seven or eight wide, and rises shove the surface of the ground about eighteen inches

Its edges are angular, its surface flat, and it shows little effect of ice action. It appears to be magnesian lime stone, and its whiteness makes it a conspicuous object On the surface are several deep and perfect footprints as though made by the left moceanined foot of a womas or boy. It is known to the Indians as a religious rock and they worship it. None of the present Indians know anything of the origin of the footprints. —After noting the proposal to erect a new home for the Fresident of the United States, and to sur-render the Executive Hansion to public business, a cor-

render the Executive Mansion to public business, a cor-respondent says: "Many people wonder why it costs as much to keep the Executive Mansion in good order. Col. Rockwell says the wear and tear of the furniture exceeds that of any hotel in the country. The people, to the average of 550 a day, insist upon seeing the White House. They must tread upon the carpets and rest themselves in the tempting chairs. They must examine, with their axes and furners will the upon texts and rest rith their eyes and flugers, all the upholstery and drap ery. When it is remembered that this is reper say in the year, it will cease to be a matter of wonder that the wear is so rapid." -It is wonderful what novel and curious information we can sometimes pick from unexpected quarters, when we fall in with persons who may be work. A haircutter recently had under his scissors the abundant locks of Mr. Lloyd of London, a famous law

yer, and complimented his customer on his fine head of hair. "It's the brain that does it," he said. "You see air, the brain is in the skull, close to the roots of the nair. The brain is a soft substance, and nourisnes the hair." "Ah, indeed: is that so? Well, you are of course an expert in hair, and you ought to know." "Yes, sir; it percolates through the skull and nourishes the roots That's what it's for, mr." -Charity is represented by a correspondent as having become fashionable in this city. Fifth avenue belies are taking to it as a diversion. In some instances it is morely a flunday school class that serves as a rich girl's hobby, in which case slie both clothes and religiously instructs her pupils. One heiress is fond and religiously instructs her pupils. One netres is tone of heading a kind of procession of twenty uniformly dressed little boys from their place in a Sunday school room to her residence, where a luncheon is served to

them. Another makes some tiny girls picturesque by putting them into costumes of Mother Hubbard cut. A third has industriously sought out bandy legged and knock-kneed youngsters, of impoverished patrentage, and out of her private purse they are maintained in a hospital while recovering from operations which usually result in straightening their members. -Lord Sackville, brother of the British Minister at Washington, owns a magnificent old house (whose roof covers five mores) and park called Knole, near Sevenoaks, a small fown in Kent. Railroads have of late years brought it within half an hour of London, and multiplied tenfold the crowds who went to see the house. The thing has become such a nuisance that Lord S. will see longer that the contract of th house. The thing has become such a nuisance that Lord S. will no longer allow it to be seen, and all the Seven-oaks hotel keepers and publicans who have mainly lived on it, and deemed its exhibition a prescriptive right of theirs, are furious. A letter has appeared in which the writer says that if Knole catches fire he doubts if men

would be got in Sevenoaks to man the engines. Owners of show places are really to be pitted. They have either to submit to what is often an insufferable invasion of privacy or to be pilloried as saldah churts. At Warwick Castle it has been found lately that bits of a beautiful table have been pillored by relic hunters. -The Church of the Penitentes, in Santo —The Unuren of the Ponitentes, in Santo Domingo, Mexico, a correspondent of the Buffale Courier writes, is 250 years old, and in it flagellation is still practised by the remnant of the Artees that worship there. The day of flagellation is Good Priday. Although the pentirates are all Catholics, all the Catholics are by no The day or magnisation is Good Frieny. Attnough the penticritics are all Catholics, all the Catholics are by no means penticritics. Indeed, it is said, they are discouraged by the priesthood. They strip their bodies to the waist, and, having provided themselves with accourages, they beat themselves and each other over the shoulders and back with them until the flesh is terribly lacerated. This is done walking in procession, one of their number voluntarily leading and bearing a heavy wooden cross bound to his back, under which he staggers nearly tent double, his flesh incerated by the scourage of his followers. Many have died of exhaustion under this penance. If the victim lives to reach the church, the cross is susers. Many have died of exhaustion under this penance. If the victim lives to reach the church, the cross is suspended therein, with the bleeding sufferer still bound to it, where he remains until he faints under loss of bleed. The penitent often pays the penalty of his life in this vicarious atonement for his sins.

... " Of all the plans for economizing space," said a patent lawyer," the man who just left this office evolved the funniest. He had a drawing of a sleeping car that he wished me to get patented for him lift thought it was a good thing, and would hit the railroad managers hard, because it nearly doubled the number of berths in a car. I saw right away that the beds were ridiculously short. I saked their length. 'Four feet and a half, he replied, 'and that's pienty long enough A a hair, no replied, and that's plenty long enough A careful investigation has proved to me that there is really no use in a bed being as long as the person in it. Not one man in fifty ever sleeps straightened out and women invariably draw up their knees, so that the? lon't require more than a four-foot bed. It is a discovthe patent. I should stick up in each compartment a printed netter explaining that I wish to protect by the patent. I should stick up in each compartment a printed netter explaining that the middle of the art it much safer than the sides, and, therefore, the closef their legs are hauled in toward the centre perition, where their heads are to be, the less they are liable to be hurt by collision." The lawyer did not take the case. He also declined that of a man who wanted to patent a spring bottom for coffins, the idea being that, if people were so generally ready to buy easy couches for their bedrooms, they would be still more desirous of comfort in their graves.